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COMPANY, LIMITED,  
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HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.VEGETABLE & FLOWER  
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SEASON 1894-95.

SEED LISTS, with hints for Gardening, are  
NOW READY, and Orders are being booked  
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received as long as the supply lasts.EARLY SOWINGS are to hand by Parcel Post  
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## CELERY SEED:—

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A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for  
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attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each.....\$1.75  
25 lbs. ".....\$4.50

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## LAWN MOWERS.

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.  
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1894.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1894.

## OUR LOCAL CONTEMPORARIES.

The ignominious 'backing down' of the *Daily Press* in its issue of yesterday morning on the Korean business is quite in keeping with the past record of that effete 'rag,' and is only worthy of contempt. For days past this drivelling apology for a newspaper has, to excuse its own lack of ability and enterprise, been whining like a half-drowned cat at the generally accurate special telegraphic information regarding affairs in Korea and the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan published by the *Telegraph*. Absolute assertions from reliable sources were spoken of by poor old *Granny* as 'alarming rumours,' 'alleged outbreaks,' 'nothing more than canards,' and similar weak and ridiculous excuses to palliate inexcusable shortcomings towards her readers; but yesterday morning a change came over the spirit of the old lady's dream and she printed with due prominence a special telegram—the main facts of which had been known in the colony for twenty-four hours—confirming everything already published in this paper. And then, after a lot of stultifying detailed twaddle alleged to be derived from a reliable source, this model newspaper Editor calmly remarks that "it would seem certain, however, that war has not been officially declared, and there is still room for hope that the mediation of Great Britain,

supported by the other Powers, may result in a settlement of the difficulty. A declaration of war is not a matter that can remain long in doubt. As a matter of course it would be notified to all the Powers and the news would be conveyed officially to all important centres, including Hongkong." Would it really? Does the Editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press* know what a declaration of war means; what constitutes a declaration of war? He has not the remotest idea, and consequently when trying with an air of knowledge and superiority that are alike ridiculous to instruct people, he only exposes his own blatant ignorance. It is one of the rudiments of international law that war may exist between two countries without a declaration of war on either side; and as is laid down by one of the leading authorities, "when war has once been declared, whether by manifesto or by acts equivalent thereto, it is a war not simply between Governments in their political capacities, but binding on their subjects." The *Hongkong Telegraph* published a telegram from Shanghai on the 24th ult. that war had been declared between China and Japan, and we know that at that time hostilities between the countries had actually commenced. Since then there has been one if not two naval engagements and a pitched battle on a small scale, and yet the Editor of the *Daily Press* plaintively squeals that war has not been declared and thinks there is still room for mediation, etc., etc. Our colleague, and we say it in all kindness, would show a wise discretion in confining the exercise of his no doubt subtle but painfully circumscribed intellect to the discussion and elucidation of subjects with which he has some slight acquaintance—such, for instance, as surface drains, G. SNAPE's system of philanthropy, the art of toadying to high-toned and weak-headed officialdom, and others of a similar class; but anything requiring brains, thinking power, experience and the methods of independent modern journalism he should religiously avoid and thereby save himself a vast amount of mental suffering.

But on this same topic of war telegrams—what shall we say of our esteemed evening contemporary the *China Mail*? We might and could say a great deal, but we have no intention of wasting valuable time which can be far more profitably employed; the game is 'not worth the candle,' so we will settle the friend of the missionaries in a few words: In Monday's issue of that smug and immaculate journal we find under a supposed 'special' telegram from Shanghai, which is more than laughable in its palpable inaccuracy, the following editorial comment, which is evidently intended for satire:—

It will be comforting to our morning contemporary, which has been throwing doubt upon our telegrams regarding the China-Japan War while calmly acknowledging the news as 'from Chinese sources,' to know that the information we received from our correspondents in the north was thoroughly reliable. Reuter now comes lagging in with news which we gave several days ago.

Our telegrams regarding the China-Japan War! What is the fact? Until Monday night the *China Mail* had never published a single telegram specially its own in any shape or form since war between China and Japan became inevitable, as a reference to its columns plainly proves. And this is the journal that openly accuses the *Daily Press* of annexing its special telegrams and crediting them to "Chinese sources." What next? It would be difficult to say which is the more amusing—the bombastic ignorance of the *Daily Press* or the unscrupulous impudence of the *China Mail*!

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

LONDON, July 30th.  
The transport sunk by the Japanese was torpedoed; 1,500 Chinese, and several foreigners who were on board, perished.  
A Chinese despatch states that the Japanese fired first; that the transport was the *Kowshing*, and that she was flying the British flag when the Japanese sank her.  
Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, stated that Great Britain had not offered to mediate in the quarrel between China and Japan, but that in concert with the other Powers had given friendly assistance to the Governments at Peking and Tokyo in the interests of peace.

## THE BUDGET.

The Budget has passed the House of Lords.

## AMERICAN GOLD.

The heavy influx of gold from America continues.

## (From French Paper.)

PARIS, July 17th.  
The Chamber has voted the taxes for the revenue and commenced to discuss the project of a special law against anarchists.  
The explorer Montell has embarked for the Oubangui with the members of his mission.  
July 16th.  
The Chamber has passed, by 280 votes against 162, a law embodying stringent measures against anarchists; there was strong Radical opposition.  
July 15th.  
The Chamber has rejected by a majority of 60-295 against 231 an amendment to the Bill, providing to have anarchists guilty of outrages tried by jury. M. Dupuy, President of the Chamber, severely criticised the amendment.  
ROME, July 21st.  
Kassala has been occupied by Italian troops. Legi, who attempted to assassinate Premier Crispien, has been sentenced to twenty years penal servitude.  
PARIS, July 21st.  
The bill against anarchists is being hurried through the Chamber as quickly as possible. The first article, which provides for severe measures against the anarchist press, has been passed by a large majority—297 against 205.  
July 20th.  
The Chamber has adopted a contradictory amendment; the anarchist discussion is being greatly prolonged.  
July 20th.  
In the Chamber of Deputies M. Dupuy, President of the Council, demanded the vote on

the second article of the law against the anarchists to be taken again in agreement with the Cabinet.  
The Commission demanded a vote of confidence; the Radicals protested.

## THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

## REPORTED CHINESE VICTORY.

SHANGHAI, July 31st.

Private telegraphic advices were received here this morning stating that a Chinese army, 20,000 strong, attacked the Japanese at Seoul, the capital of Korea, completely routing the latter and seizing all important strategic points in the vicinity.

## (Special to Hongkong Telegraph)

It is officially reported here that an engagement took place near Asan between the Chinese and Japanese troops on Saturday last. The Japanese attacked the Chinese entrenchments and after severe fighting were repulsed with heavy loss. Chinese casualties reported unimportant.  
Japanese reinforcements from Seoul said to be hurrying to Asan.

Reported here that the Nanyang Squadron has effectively blocked a number of Japanese war-ships and prevented their exit from the Gulf of Pechili.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE British gunboat *Rattler* left Bangkok for this port on the 23rd ult., having been relieved by the *Swift*.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha have purchased the 'Blue Funnel' steamer *Prometheus* and re-named her the *Ushima-maru*.

THE steamer *Avon*, whose delivery to the Japanese was notified in these columns some days ago, has been re-named *Yodo-maru*.

It is proposed to construct a harbour at Osaka at the cost of 6,000,000 yen, and the matter is being considered by the Council of the City Assembly.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 3.30 p.m. yesterday, and left again at 4 a.m. to-day for this port, via Nagasaki and Shanghai.

THE next ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. will be held at the Company's office, Praya Central, at 3 p.m. on the 20th inst.

A REGULAR meeting of Zealand Lodge No. 525, will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A TOKYO paper of a recent date publishes a rumour that Vice-Admiral Inouye Ryosai will take command of the Japanese Fleet on the coast of Korea in the place of Vice-Admiral Ito.

THE *Bangkok Times* learns from a private source that the editors of the *Stam Free Press* will after all come in for a slice of the 10,000,000 indemnity exacted by France from Siam.

THE San Francisco *Call* says that Mrs. Brown Foster and Mr. Bellow have decided to remain permanently in the United States. India, they state, was satisfactory in a professional way, but not otherwise.

WE learn from Canton that the Formosa Government steamer *Casta*, after taking in a large quantity of munitions of war and under the command of a number of troops, was under orders to leave last night for Formosa.

OUR Bangkok contemporary the *Observer* is happy to be able to state that the grave rumour regarding the King of Siam's illness have been considerably exaggerated, although the state of his Majesty's health is causing growing anxiety.

It is stated that General Liu Ming-chuan has declined three times the order of the Chinese Government to assume command of the Chinese troops in Korea, and the Emperor has in consequence ordered him to come to Peking for an audience.

COAL in Japan is stated to have risen in value owing to the Korean trouble, and buyers experience great difficulty in filling orders at under ten yen per ton. If the trouble is not settled peacefully and soon many small factories will have to stop work.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to disavow all its Chinese employees, and the resolution will be put into force at an early date. The European and Chinese employees in steamers chartered as transports have already been relieved by Japanese.

FOR selling alcoholic liquor without a license to a Chinese eating-house in Lower Macao Row a well-to-do Catalana was to-day fined \$50 at the Police Court, at the instance of Inspector Quincey. For a similar offence, committed by a sampan-man on board the *Belle* yesterday, Sergeant Holt had the satisfaction of causing the delinquent to contribute \$25 to Her Gracious Majesty's defence, "why, we all do it," saying nothing with the hard-headed occupant of the Bench.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon (indirectly at the instance of the Governor who some time since called for the opinion of the Board on the expediency or otherwise of compelling all landlords to connect their house drains with the separate system) to consider the question of completing the separate system of drainage. Mr. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police) presided, and there were also present Dr. P. E. C. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon), Mr. H. P. Tooker (Acting Director of Public Works), Surgeon-Major James, Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Mr. Hartigan, Mr. R. K. Leigh, and Mr. E. A. Rann, Acting Secretary. Mr. J. R. Crook (Sanitary Engineer) also attended by request.

After a good deal of superfluous specifying the motion of Mr. Francis, seconded by Dr. Ayres, who expressed the opinion that the completion of the separate system meant sanitation unless the water supply of the Colony was considerably increased, "that in the opinion of this Board it is not desirable in the law with a view to enforcing the connection of house drains with the new public sewers more rapidly than that connection has been up to the present time been proceeding," was carried by five votes to three, after an amendment moved by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Tooker, "that this Board request the Government to confer on the Board powers to open and inspect all private drains throughout the Colony, and that this Board, upon being vested with such powers, organize a systematic inspection of all private drains and call upon the owners whose drains are certified by the Board's Surveyor to be defective to re-drain within a specified time in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance," and been lost.

THE *Siam Observer* of the 24th ult. says that every bed in the Bangkok Hospital is occupied by the sick, and the doctors everywhere are busy. Dysentery and fever are the prevailing complaints.

THE Baku correspondent of the *Asahi* writes that on July 17th a detachment of 36 British marines, on their way to Seoul, broke through the Japanese outposts. The Japanese troops tried to question them; but they passed through the outposts and marched on. General Oshima has laid the matter before the British Minister.

WE are indebted to the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy Department for a most admirably compiled Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, which gives the weather signals for the United States, the storm and weather signals for Japan, Shanghai, Hongkong, etc., and a mass of other valuable information to the navigator.

THE Osaka *Waich* Company has increased its capital from 20,000 yen to 40,000 yen, and purchased the Japan Watch Company (of Yokohama) plant for 250,000 yen. About October, Messrs. Butler and Wheeler, of the latter Company, will leave for Osaka with four or five workmen and fit up the machinery, and the manufactory will open next January.

THE Sanitary Board will meet to-morrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock. The most important item on the programme is the draft amendment prepared by the Sub-Committee, to the minute by his Excellency the Governor concerning the exercise of the Board's powers with regard to premises unfit for human habitation. Mortality returns, drains, sewage &c., etc., will doubtless afford Francis, Q.C., ample opportunity to orate and Tooker, P.W.D., to air his professional experience and pretty wit!

THE Korean trouble, says the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, is sadly interfering with trade between Japan and China. There is a great stock of cotton in Shanghai, but owing to the dislocation of transportation facilities no activity prevails in the market. A similar result is experienced by traders with Bombay, and the Osaka Cotton Co. has consequently lost between 200,000 and 300,000 yen. The Tokyo Cotton Co. has been unable to declare a dividend on this account. The same trouble will be experienced in various other factories and companies.

AS will be seen from our advertising columns two special entertainments on a scale probably unparalleled in this colony will be given in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on the evenings of Saturday the 18th and Wednesday the 21st inst. for the benefit of the soldiers and police of the "Whitehall Brigade" who have done such good service to the colony throughout the weary weeks of the late war in our midst. The performance, under most distinguished patronage, will be unique and unusually attractive, and as the object is a most deserving one the Theatre will doubtless be crowded on both occasions. Full particulars will be published at an early date.

## THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

The latest official returns are:—

From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—

New Deaths	Cured	Rem. under treatment
2	0	0
0	0	30
0	0	32
0	3	0

Total.....2 3 5 65

Deaths from the outbreak (24th May) up to July 31st, noon, 2,416; grand total, 2,429.

From noon up to 5 p.m. to-day:—At Tung Wah branch (including non only the Slaughterhouse) new case, 0; death, 0; sent to Canton in junk, 0; sent to Lai-chi-kok, 0; total remaining under treatment at the Tung Wah branch, 32.

## LAI-CHI-KOK RETURNS.

The following are the returns of admissions, deaths, etc., at the Lai-chi-kok pest-house for the twenty-four hours ending 5 o'clock yesterday:—Admissions, 5; death, 3; discharged, 0; remaining under treatment, 37.

## THE KOREAN TROUBLE.

WE are indebted to our Yokohama exchanges for the following:—

It is widely rumoured at Fusan that China has finally declared war.

Some of the Japanese soldiers at Seoul have removed to Heijo and Gishin and are occupying there.

The Chinese in Tokyo on July 21st were making preparations to leave the country at a moment's notice in accordance with the instructions of the Chinese Minister.

The Chinese Commander at Asan has asked for further reinforcements on the ground that the Japanese forces at Seoul and Chemulpo number about 12,000.

Among other most important points raised by the Japanese Minister to Korea was the absence of the neutral subjects paid by Korea to China, and the appointing and dismissing of Korean officials by Japan.

Japanese newspaper reporters in Korea have organized an exploring corps. Some started for Asan, and on their return to Seoul reported that Chinese soldiers were constructing roads and bridges near Suigen, and that small bodies were seen in the neighbourhood.

Tientsin, July 16th.

Some vessels belonging to the Northern Squadron of China, recently staying at Tientsin Harbour, have proceeded to Ryofin-ko. The Southern and Canton Squadrons have been cruising in the neighbourhood of Kialoi.

Seoul, July 16th.

It is rumoured that a certain Foreign Minister has raised an objection to the election of a telegraphic line by Japan.

Tientsin, July 20th.

Viceroy Li has dispatched Lord Li to visit General Liu at Baku, who has declined the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese troops in Korea.

Seoul, July 20th.

The following telegram, dispatched by the Japanese Minister in Seoul, was received by the Government on the 21st:—

The Korean Government has refused to accept the proposals of the Japanese Government, and as it does not appear likely that it will reconsider the matter, it is unavoidably necessary to make final resolutions and thorough preparations for war should now be made.

Tientsin, July 20th.

The reported embarkation of 12,000 soldiers at Tientsin has now been found to be without foundation. The men proceeded to Shijiao, and have since been staying there.

Over one thousand Chinese soldiers at Cheloo are making preparations to leave their barracks.

The total number of soldiers under orders to leave here for Korea does not exceed 6,000, though formerly reported to be 12,000. There are no signs of their departure.

The Chinese Northern Squadron is ready to depart with 6,000 soldiers on board, but they

have not left yet. Viceroy Li, who evinces a determination for war, is said to have been demonstrating to various Powers the effects of war on the commerce of the East.

Viceroy Li has presented a memorial to the Peking Government asking for permission to destroy 2,000,000 taels upon the building of 160 new barracks.

The Chinese Government is likely to appoint General Guo Dal-cho as Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese soldiers in Korea, if the offer of the post is rejected by General Liu Ming-chuan.

The Japanese military stores at Chemulpo, have been removed to Ryusan, as things in Seoul are wearing a serious aspect.

A division of Japanese troops in the Korean capital will leave there and encamp at Heijo and Gishin.

Tientsin, July 21st.

A report from Shijiao states that the troops have been embarking and will leave to-morrow. Provisions are to be sent to Korea by land, and have already been sent to Sankai-kan by train.

Shimonseki, July 21st.

A party of over two hundred Japanese telegraph workmen and four hundred Korean coolies was to leave Fusan this morning for Tonghai in order to commence work on the projected line.

The *Yiji Shimbun's* special correspondent wires from Seoul under date 21st July that the Korean Government has declined to carry out the suggested reforms in the administration, and that negotiations are suspended pending Mr. Otori's receipt of further instructions from his Government.

A telegram dated 23rd ult. stated that the King of Korea and Tai-Won-Kun had accepted Japanese protection.—The latest news published is that the Japanese soldiers stationed in Seoul have marched to Asan and Pinyang, whilst other detachments are proceeding to the China-Korea frontier.—News has been received from Sacho to the effect that Viscount Kabayama, the newly-appointed Chief of the Naval Staff, left that port on Sunday, bound for Korea.—Other telegrams of the same date, which evidently point to serious complications, if not to actual collisions, are rendered unintelligible owing to having been tampered with by the Press Censor.

According to an "extra" issued by the *Asahi* on the 22nd ult., Mr. Otori, the Japanese Minister at Seoul, has refused the demand of the Korean Government that the Japanese troops should be withdrawn from Korea, saying that the troops will only be withdrawn when Korea shows that she intends to carry out the reforms proposed by Japan. If proceeds the Note, Korea is really an independent country, as stated in a reply recently made to Japan, she should drive the Chinese soldiers away from Asan, otherwise her former assertion of independence must have been intended to deceive. As soon as this reply was received, says the *Asahi's* correspondent, the Minister called a hurried Council meeting in the King's Palace, and it was decided to ask for the assistance of China against Japan.

The military headquarters, says the *Asahi*, of the 24th July, have been especially busy since Thursday. According to international law, the declaration of war should be made at the same time as a passport is granted to the Chinese Minister, but the custom of recent years has been to make war before its formal declaration. Under the present circumstances, there is no knowing when the army in Korea will commence hostilities. When the war is commenced, the Japanese army is sure to take the initiative. It will march through Suigen to Gishin, and rout the Chinese troops there, which would be most easy of accomplishment; for while the Chinese troops remain at Gishin, they will join the Chinese men-of-war, and cut off all communication by sea between Japan and Chemulpo. These troops must, therefore, be destroyed; and the whole of the northern highway, from Chemulpo, Gashin, and the south, be kept open for the Japanese army; which is of the utmost importance.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* "extra" on the 19th ult. published the following telegram, dated Tientsin, July 18th, 6.30 p.m.:—"The Chinese Government has decided to send 12,000 troops to Korea in the course of two days, to-morrow and the day after to-morrow. They are to be transported by 8 men-of-war and 8 merchant ships. Preparations for the departure of these troops have already been completed." There seems to be no reason to doubt the truth of this telegram. From this it appears that the Cabinet in Peking has at last made up its mind to settle the matter with Japan at the point of the bayonet.

The warlike preparations on China's part have no doubt been keenly watched by the Japanese Government, so that we may safely conclude that all necessary steps have been taken by this country to counterbalance the impending augmentation of the Chinese force in the peninsula.

July 24th.

All of the Nanyang squadron have left for Korea, and the following telegram, dated Seoul, July 23rd, 9.12 a.m.:—"The Southern Fleet has left this morning, but its destination is not known."

The Chinese Minister and Chinese Consul in Kobe leaves for home by the French Mail on the 30th.

The whereabouts of the Korean Queen is unknown. One story avers that she has taken refuge in the American Consulate at Seoul.

Police enquiries have resulted in a decision against incendiarism in the recent fire in Chinatown, Nagasaki. The Chinese Consul is understood to have approved his ward to settle the matter with Japan at the point of the bayonet.

The Chinese troops at Asan are suffering acutely from scarcity of provisions. Rice grain is their only food at present, and they are longing to be withdrawn.

The fighting is attributed to an attack made by soldiers of the Ming faction upon a Japanese force escorting the Tai-Won-Kun and Mr. Otori to the Palace. Some were killed and many wounded; no fatality is reported among the Japanese. Over 60 rifles were seized. The aged statesman has been entrusted by the King with the direction of affairs, and it is believed he will first take in hand the desired administrative reforms.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Shanghai correspondent issued the following telegram, under date of July 23rd, 9.12 a.m.:—"The Southern Fleet has left this morning, but its destination is not known."

The report that among the transports by which the Chinese reinforcements have been sent to Korea are four English merchant vessels, seems to be doubtful. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* asserts that the statement is unfounded. On the other hand, the statement that two German military officers have accompanied the Chinese troops in the capacity of advisers has been received by the Japanese journals with a considerable degree of confidence. They remember that a similar step was taken by China at the time of the Franco-Chinese war, and so there is no reason, they think, to wonder at the present move. These Germans are believed to be naturalized Chinamen.

The *Yiji Shimbun's* "extra" contains the following telegram, dated Seoul, July 23rd, 11.15 a.m.:—"The last demands of Minister Otori having been rejected by the Korean Government in an extremely insolent manner, Mr. Otori was about to leave the Legation this morning to seek a personal interview with the King, when a messenger arrived from the palace requesting the despatch of Japanese troops to escort the Tai-Won-Kun to the palace, for there was danger of his being intercepted by the Ming faction."

Accordingly, Mr. Otori escorted the Tai-Won-Kun to the palace at 8 o'clock this morning. When the party was about to enter the palace they were fired at by Korean troops who had doubtless received their orders from the Ming faction. The Japanese troops succeeded, in about twenty minutes, in silencing the Korean soldiers. The Tai-Won-Kun and the Japanese Minister then entered the palace and had an audience with the King, who expressed sincere thanks for the efforts which Minister Otori had taken for the benefit of Korea and declared that the rejection of the Japanese demands had not received his (the King's) approval. The King then and there appointed the Tai-Won-Kun as Regent. The Tai-Won-Kun is for the present to occupy apartments in the palace.

SEUL, July 23rd, 11.15 a.m.

The Korean Government having given a most insolent reply to Mr. Otori's second demand, the Minister saw the futility of any longer negotiating with the Korean officials and intended to go this morning to the place to communicate directly with the King. Before this, however, the King resolved to call to his aid his father Tai-In-Kun and seek his counsel on the present lamentable condition of the country. On this being communicated to the King's father, the latter hesitated as he feared that the Min family would, on hearing of this, prevent him by violence from going to the palace. The King was at length obliged to ask the Japanese Minister for an escort of Japanese troops for Tai-In-Kun to come to the palace. Mr. Otori sent an escort to Tai-In-Kun; and at 8 o'clock (yesterday) Korean troops, under the Min family's instructions fired upon the Japanese troops who fired back. The fight ceased in about 10 minutes. Tai-In-Kun went to the castle in the evening. Mr. Otori. They had an audience with the King, who thanked the Minister in connection with his demands and assured him that he had no intention of rejecting him. Tai-In-Kun was appointed the head of the Government. He will remain for the present in the palace. The Min family, which is at the bottom of the present trouble through its selfish ambition, will lose its power, as Tai-In-Kun is known to be his bitter enemy. The *Asahi* says that Tai-In-Kun's residence is being guarded by Japanese troops.

The *Yiji Shimbun's* second "extra" on Monday, July 24th, contained the following telegram, dated Seoul, July 22nd, 7 p.m.:—"Things having come to extremes, our troops at Yon-san will march to-morrow morning to Su-wa." The latter place is about midway between Seoul and Asan, and is reported to be a point of great strategic importance. If the troops left Yon-san on the morning of the 23rd, as stated in the telegram, they will arrive at Su-wa in the course of today. 74th, for the distance is about 18 miles. From Su-wa to Asan the distance is about 27 miles, so that it will take 3 days more to bring the Japanese army in sight of the Chinese. That is without allowing for any lengthened stoppage at Su-wa. According to this calculation, a collision between the two armies cannot take place earlier than the 27th instant, unless,



not to enter the harbor again. In spite of this, the vessel appeared there yesterday and the shooting was resumed. Professor Stille gave himself up.

Henri Rochefort, in an interview to-day, said that he considered the chance of a military expedition to the Pacific to be the most probable. The President would try to revive the personal Government of the late Marshal MacMahon, and, like the latter, would have to surrender or resign. Rochefort said: "His Presidency means civil war. He would seek the alliance of Germany in order to sell the farmers his coal, as he is the chief stockholder in the Anzelm mine, the richest in France. He has already announced his intention of dissolving the Chamber, and it will not be long before a conflict occurs."

PARIS, June 28th.  
The liquidators of the Panama Canal Company have signed an agreement with the new company by which it will have a capital of 60,000,000 francs to complete the canal.

NEW YORK, June 28th.  
The Herald's Panama dispatch says: The announcement is made here from Paris that work on the Panama Canal will soon be recommenced. It is thought here that the probable object of this announcement is to assist in procuring a renewal of the option which soon expires.

VIENNA, June 28th.  
A house in the course of building at Reichenburg, Bohemia, collapsed to-day and a number of workmen were severely injured. Three are dead and nineteen were severely injured.

Buenos Ayres, June 28th.  
Advices from Rio Grande do Sul say that the insurgent forces under General Saravia have been beaten by the loyal troops.

PRAGUE, June 28th.  
The Czech youth, K. Hlubo, M. J. J. and Schütz were found guilty to-day of lurking around the Hofburg in Vienna last March for the purpose of stabbing the Emperor. Schütz was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment, and the other two were sentenced to terms of twelve years each.

MONTREAL, June 28th.  
Shortly after midnight this morning an attempt was made to blow up the *Willow* office with dynamite. The *Willow* is an ultra-Prussian publication, and has at all times many enemies. The police are now investigating.

LIMA (Peru), June 28th.  
The Peruvian Government has ordered the general arrest of the supporters of the revolution. Great Britain has officially recognized President Bolognini's Government.

TURIN, June 28th.  
The exodus of thousands of Italians from Southern France, the refugees mainly passing through Turin culminated in reprisals here last night, when the hotels in this city which are most frequented by Frenchmen were attacked by a mob.

The troops dispersed the rioters with the utmost difficulty. For the rest of the night everything was quiet, but anti-French manifestations were resumed this morning. The force of police and military has been strengthened.

LONDON, June 28th.  
The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says of the scandal concerning the ill-fated letters supposed to have been written by Count von Kottwitz.

It is rumored that Prince von Stolberg-Werniger, Grand Chamberlain, tried to dissuade the Emperor from arresting Von Kottwitz, and has since resigned. The Emperor accepted his resignation.

There is no doubt of Von Kottwitz's innocence, that his release has been decided upon. He remains in custody only at his own request.

June 30th.  
The Queen's breeding stud was sold to-day by Messrs. Tattersall without reserve. In the royal paddocks at Bushey Park every brood mare, yearling and foal, as well as the stallions of the royal stud, were sold.

Wedlock was bought by Baron Hirsch for 4,600 guineas. Sir James Miller paid 3,000 guineas for Sandy, and Arthur and John Guinness for a filly by Don d'Or, out of Lactation. The total realized by the sale was 23,000 guineas.

GRAVESEND, June 30th.  
The steamer *Nautilus* of Hamburg and a Dutch sailing vessel collided yesterday in the North Sea during a dense fog. The steamer's port side was badly stove in.

GLASGOW, June 30th.  
The Allan line steamer *Scotonia*, from Boston, reports having been in collision with an iceberg in mid-ocean. A large hole was knocked in the steamer above the water line, but no other damage was done.

Captain Hank K. Hoff has telegraphed to the Royal Yacht Club that it is impossible to get the *Vigilant* ready for next Tuesday.

The reasons guiding Forward Gould and Captain Hoff in postponing the *Vigilant*'s racing dates are tangible. The Queen's Cup being the chief prize of the Clyde regatta, Messrs. Gould and Hoff are anxious that in that contest there should be no question as to the ship's fitness. She will be docked Monday, when her hull will be cleaned.

BRUSSELS, June 30th.  
A love affair ended in this city to-day in murder and suicide. A young Roumanian officer, who was a student in a military school here, fell in love with a handsome girl of Brussels. His passion was seemingly reciprocated, but it transpired that the girl was playing him false.

While promising constancy to the Roumanian she was holding intimate relations with an elderly Belgian officer of high rank.

The Roumanian learned of this, and the knowledge drove him into a frenzy of rage. Taking his revolver he went to the girl's room and accused her of being faithless and tempted her with her disprace.

Then, before anyone could interfere, he shot the girl and killed her, immediately afterwards shooting himself. All the persons are well connected, and the affair has caused a sensation.

## THE "CITY OF PEKING" ASHORE NEAR YOKOHAMA.

We regret to state, that the *Yokohama Gazette* of July 24th, that the steamship *City of Peking*, which left Kobe at seven o'clock on Sunday evening for Yokohama, en route for San Francisco, went ashore at an early hour this morning on the Yokohama side of Webster Island. Although she had been in quarantine at Nagasaki to complete the nine days from Hongkong, on arriving in the bay she was boarded by the officials of the quarantine station, one of whom took charge of her to take her into Nagasaki, a place of navigation by no means easy considering the size of these mail boats; and it is strange indeed that such a place should have been chosen by the authorities, especially seeing that the vessels might with perfect safety have been permitted to lie out in deep water. On rounding the point near Webster Island the pilot took the vessel too close to shore, and she struck on a reef of rocks, where she now lies. The intelligence was conveyed to Yokohama by the purser of the *Peking*, who arrived here at about six o'clock this morning. Orders were at once given by Mr. Howard, agent of the Company, for the steamship *Peru*, which arrived last night from San Francisco, to immediately proceed to the assistance of the *Peking*, and at about seven o'clock Mr. Howard, together with the purser of

the *Peking*, left on the *Peru* for the stranded vessel. The *Peru* was accompanied by the Company's tug-boat. Despite the ill effects of the Yokohama authorities, it was found impossible to tow the vessel off and the *Peru* returned to harbour about mid-day. Lighters have been sent down, and the cargo is being taken from the ship to lighten her, and it is hoped that she will float at high tide at 8 p.m. this evening. She is making no water, and it is believed that she is not damaged, or if at all very slightly. Still, in any case an inspection will be necessary, and this will delay the departure of the vessel for a day or so. Captain Efford, Lloyd's Surveyor, left for the vessel this afternoon.

The *Japan Mail* of July 25th reports:—The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamship *City of Peking* floated off the mud near Nagasaki about eight o'clock last night. The *Peru* was still remembered, sent to the assistance of the stranded vessel yesterday morning, but finding that her services were scarcely required she returned to harbour about noon. The *Peking's* forward cargo was then discharged into lighters, and the vessel was run out astern. With the aid of these and assistance rendered by a Government tug from Yokohama the big mail packet gradually slid back into deep water. The agency in Yokohama report that the *Peking* has sustained no damage, and will therefore be dispatched for San Francisco at noon to-morrow. We understand that the *City of Peking* was in charge of a pilot at the time of her stranding. He is said to have mistaken the lights on the headlands which land-lock Nagasaki Bay.

The *City of Peking*, Captain R. R. Seale, sailed from Hongkong for Yokohama at 1 p.m. on the 21st ultimo.

## THE GREAT YACHT RACE ON THE CLYDE.

A special despatch to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, dated Hunter's Quay, Fifth of Clyde, July 5th, gives the following account of the American yacht *Vigilant's* first race in British waters:—

The regatta of the Mudhook Yacht Club to-day opened amid a scene of excitement, which was soon after intensified by a collision between the *Valkyrie* and the *Salvadora*, which resulted in the sinking of the former yacht and seriously disabling the latter. Then, to still further excite the masses ashore and the people aloft, the *Britannia*, which had the start, was overhauled and passed by the speedy *Vigilant*. No such interest was ever shown here in a yacht race, for the American flyer *Vigilant* was to meet for the first time the Prince of Wales' cutter *Britannia*, admitted to be the fastest yacht in Europe.

Lord Dunraven, with George L. Watson, the designer, was steering the *Valkyrie*, and A. D. Clark, owner of the *Salvadora*, was at her side. "Nat" Herreshoff was at the wheel of the *Vigilant*, and W. Jamieson was steersman of the *Britannia*.

The start was made in a blinding mist, the wind, however, still holding good. *Britannia* and *Salvadora* came up the line for a port tack to turn the mark boat, while the *Vigilant* raced down from Holy Loch. The *Vigilant* turned handsomely, and was on the mark boat shortly after the gun was fired, but the *Britannia* was quicker and got off three lengths ahead.

The *Salvadora* was unable to get out of the way. As the latter was coming up on the starboard side of the *Valkyrie's* bowsprit, she crossed the *Salvadora's* bowsprit, and the collision which ensued carried away the *Salvadora's* bowsprit and topmast, leaving her a wreck, covered with tangled and collapsed sails. The force of the collision cut the *Valkyrie* down to the water's edge and she settled and sunk in three minutes.

Lord Dunraven, Mr. Watson and the officers of the *Valkyrie* were picked up by boats, which put out from the shore and from many sailing yachts and steam yachts in the vicinity. The captain of the *Salvadora* said he did not have room to turn, owing to the great number of steam and other yachts about the starting line. On the *Valkyrie* a seaman had his leg badly crushed. The yacht lies in twenty-five fathoms of water.

The first round the *Vigilant* led by two minutes and continued to draw ahead, drawing the *Ascog* mark the yachts came on the run, the *Vigilant* carrying a great balloon or spinnaker, which was drawing splendidly. After rounding the *Ascog* mark both yachts set their spinnakers to starboard, and the club topsails were replaced by jib headers. At the weather mark the jib-headers were got up and were run to port and the jib topsails were set.

Under this sail both yachts ran toward Killybegs, and from here it appeared as if the *Britannia* was closing a little. Approaching the Clock lighthouse on the run home to the finish the *Vigilant* was still leading and it was estimated that she was about seven minutes ahead. The wind was softening, but the *Britannia*, with her spinnaker down, began to close upon the *Vigilant* and passed her near Gorsecreek.

One of the most remarkable changes which ever occurred in a yacht race took place several miles from the finish. The wind was still fairly fresh on the run up to the Fifth as far as Cloch, where the *Vigilant* had a lead of over five minutes. On the home side of Cloch, however, the *Vigilant* dropped out of the wind, and the *Britannia* began to draw upon her, keeping further from the shore. A mile above Cloch the *Vigilant* was passed, and the *Britannia* was leading by half a minute at Killybegs. On the straight the *Vigilant* pluckily endeavored to come past, but the *Britannia* luffed up and prevented her.

The *Vigilant* should have won, with a minute or two to spare, and would have done so but for the sudden falling of the wind, in which the *Britannia* was so well served. It was admitted that she had the hardest of luck in losing.

The *Britannia* passed the winning mark thirty-five seconds ahead of the *Vigilant* amid the greatest enthusiasm. Time of *Britannia*, 4 hours, 27 minutes, 51 seconds; *Vigilant* 4 hours, 28 minutes, 24 seconds.

Shortly after the sinking of the *Valkyrie* Mr. Watson, the designer, who was on board the cutter at the time of the accident, said:—

"I was standing beside Lord Dunraven, who was steering the *Valkyrie*. At gun-fire the *Valkyrie* was reaching down on the starboard tack in order to take the line. The *Salvadora*, which had come upon the port tack, was too soon, and was obliged to hold on before putting about for the start. In luffing to clear a small boat which was in her way the *Salvadora* ran into the *Valkyrie*, striking amidships and cutting into her about six feet. The two yachts were locked together for a short time. The *Salvadora's* bowsprit and topmast were carried away, and the *Valkyrie* began to sink."

Lady Algiva Leveson and Lord Gordon Leveson were sitting at the stern of the *Valkyrie* at the time of the accident. They were greatly alarmed, but Lord Dunraven reassured them, saying that he had the hardest of luck in losing.

A number of small boats put off from other yachts and took us off before the *Valkyrie* disappeared, which she did in about three minutes after the collision.

After the race the *Vigilant* returned to Gorsecreek bay, in company with the steam-yacht *Atlantis*. On being asked what he thought about the race, Mr. Gould said:—

"I took for myself I was defeated, and I am willing to admit my defeat. I must, however, say this for the *Vigilant*, she was not ready to sail to-day. My crew were called in to mend the present rig, except for times. There is no doubt the *Vigilant* would do better when the crew have had more experience. The water was new to us. We did not have a Clyde pilot aboard, our pilot being from the Solent. He had but little experience with the tides and currents of the Firth."

"I do not care to say what I think the result of Saturday's race will be, but the *Vigilant* will do her best."

LONDON, July 5th.  
The *Times*' report of the yacht race contains the following:—It may be said that the holder of the America Cup will find the *Britannia* a very formidable adversary. It is too early to pronounce a decided opinion, but the *Vigilant* is strong pilot unquestionably is sailing to windward. She is slow in stays and does not start fast, but, when warm, foreraces very fast and goes where her head points. She did nothing with the *Britannia* going fall. When the *Vigilant* could get her two spinnakers to fill, which was done in really a wonderful way, it was a breath-takingly exciting finish. Mr. Jamieson's fine helmanship kept the *Vigilant* safe astern. The *Vigilant* could not 'wing' or head-reach the *Britannia*, and after a magnificent reach display the latter won.

The *Times* in an editorial says the collision between the *Salvadora* and *Valkyrie* naturally deprived the race of its proper interest, though it was a fine performance. The *Britannia's* defeat of the formidable *Vigilant* on level terms has caused no small satisfaction. The Place of Wales has been singularly fortunate in this yacht, and her triumph over the American boat will be popular throughout the country and throughout the whole empire.

The *Telegraph* in an editorial says the *Britannia's* victory makes amends for the disappointment experienced when the *Vigilant* thrice defeated the *Valkyrie*.

GLASGOW, July 5th.  
Captain Cranfield of the *Valkyrie* arrived here to-night with the yacht's crew, who will be sent to their homes. Captain Cranfield said he had no doubt the *Salvadora* was all in the wrong. The *Valkyrie* will not be raised.

LONDON, July 5th.  
The *Valkyrie* is insured in Lyons for £12,000. When the question of time allowance has been settled it is expected that the *Britannia* will be shown to have won by three and a half minutes.

## GENERAL NIEH'S PROCLAMATION TO THE KOREAN REBELS.

So much has been said in the Japanese vernacular papers during the past month, concerning a proclamation alleged to have been issued by General Nieh, or Nih, commanding the Chinese contingent at Yashan or Gashan (in Korea), as the Japanese pronounce Tooh Hill, to the Toog Haks or Eastern Secretaries, that we (N. C. Daily News) have procured a copy of this proclamation which we now translate, leaving it to our readers to judge for themselves whether it deserves the condemnation that has been lavished on it by the Japanese.

A very important and urgent proclamation for the information of those whom it may concern, issued by Nieh, an officer endowed by Imperial Edict with the Premier button; registered in the archives of the Grand Council as a Provincial Commander-in-Chief waiting for substantive rank; Brigadier-General of the T'alyuen Circuit of Shansi, and Commander-in-Chief of the Infantry Cavalry battalions of the Disciplined Army of Chihli.

"Owing to the insurrection of those Secretaries of Chulla province of Korea who have encroached upon and occupied the capital of that province, or Tao, and who have also slaughtered indiscriminately both royal soldiers and inhabitants [of the country], the King of this country telegraphed to China, praying for help in his emergency. Our Imperial Lord in his protecting love for his tributary Kingdom could not bear to sit down passively [and view the rule that was being enacted] without stretching forth his hand. Therefore special commands were sent to Li, appointed by Imperial Edict High Commissioner of the Pelyang [to send troops to Korea]. Hence H. E. Li sent instructions to General Yeh, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chihli, and the present issue of this proclamation, ordering us to lead an army of attacking you [rebels] to Korea for the purpose of restoring order and peace."

I have, however, considered the fact that you bring originally proper and well-behaved people, might probably have been led into this act [of insubordination] through bad advice; or, more probably, may have been forcibly compelled to join dissatisfied riffians, and thus were really unwilling at heart to follow the footsteps of [a lot of] brigands. Under these circumstances I should like to see my troops on you and you get indiscriminately massacred, you would not be subjects rather for pity than otherwise; hence I now issue this special proclamation in order to give you an opportunity of reforming yourselves upon the arrival of the Imperial troops, and thus escape the fate of being cut to pieces. But should you, after the issue of this proclamation, still continue in your misguided course and oppose us, then I promise that you will all be cut down without mercy, nor will you have the hope of future pardon. I have always been a strict disciplinarian and a man of my word, hence you cannot say of me that I have not given you sufficient warning beforehand! You should each and all obey these words of warning and not [blindly] disobey. A special proclamation. 10th year of Kwang Hui, 5th moon, 8th day, (June 11th, 1894).

## TIENSIN.

TIENSIN, July 17th.  
The following stanzas may show to the politically acute how the current is flowing: they are the only evidence of fact available. The Viceroy has been consulting much with Mr. Detring, our Commissioner of Customs, and this gentleman has advised his Excellency in all the previous crises of the Korean question. Count Cassini is still in Tiensin and has had several protracted conferences at the *Yamen*; his projected tour to Europe is abandoned, and he will probably return to Peking. Mr. Waeber has returned to Seoul. Although the alphabetical gookato are being dug out and cleaned up, the two arsenals in Tiensin and the dockyard at Taku are not working overtime. In this respect it is but fair to say that the output of the local arsenals is much too large in ordinary peace times, and that the British military engineers are crum full of it. It may have deteriorated from long storage. Although a good deal has been said, nothing has been done about the transfer of the China Merchants' fleet to a foreign flag; it is reported that our Teutonic consuls have offered facilities to this international country, but I am very dubious on the whole subject, for this one reason—either for attack or retreat the Chinese must have transports, and where are they to get them if they transfer all their merchant steamers to a flag for transport. Lastly, there will be a

casualty by big fleet of their steamers at Taku this week.

These are the data common to every man in the street; riddle them if you can. The construction I place on them is that the Viceroy, while desirous of an honourable solution through peaceful means, has been steadily looking at the probability of war, and has unconsciously made all his preparations for it.

It is a risky thing for a foreigner to dogmatise on Chinese public opinion; those best competent to judge hold that Chinese, officials and laymen alike, are keen on a spirited policy; they say that the truculent attitude of Japan can best be met by a similar truculence, the more so as China has right as well as might on her side. Victory will develop political solidarity and hold on the progressive party. In resources and staying power they believe themselves infinitely beyond Japan, and hence they deduce the fact that they will win. Even from the hypothesis of defeat they gather consolation, but it is not expedient to say how.

One remarkable feature of the situation is the dignified reticence of the Chinese bureaucracy. Never before have they managed so well to keep silence; the art of palimony judiciously practiced on the Clerks of the Five, Six, Seven, etc., will usually disclose the *arsena* of Chinese statescraft; but not this time if report be true.

July 18th.  
It is remarkable how rapidly the ground, thoroughly saturated with water, becomes dry and hard, and needs rain again. It has only been a few days since we had heavy rain, and the ground is not actually needing rain, the surface of the earth is dry. A black thunder-cloud came up from the S.W. this afternoon, and we have had a fine shower, which will satisfy all needs for some days to come.

The repairs on the railroad have been so far completed that the first through train to Shanghai was announced for to-day. It is to be hoped that there will be no further interruption of trains.

We do not intend that no troops have left by steamer for Korea for some time, that instead they are being sent eastward into Manchuria, the ultimate destination being Korea, it is said. This seems not at all improbable, and tallies with the order recently reported for despatching the men from the Hiacchan camps.

The Russian Minister does not return to Peking, we are informed, but remains at this place. This is undoubtedly in order to be in close proximity to the Viceroy, whom the Russians evidently consider a most important factor in present negotiations, than the Treaty Yamato itself. This is not flattering to the Peking dignitaries, but probably Russia thinks her desired plan can be more easily secured here than there. We have been hoping all along that war would be averted and hope so yet—but the word that reaches us now, that no more Japanese steamers will come to this port, is a present, and an unpleasant sound.

We trust it is a false report, though given with some assurance. It will be a sorry day for all immediately concerned when war is declared. The cat's paws will be buried—who will get the chestnuts?

An "express" was sent around a few days ago, announcing a considerable rise in the price of T'ungshan coal, necessitated by the rates of exchange. We heard it surmised that probably other causes, such as those which effected the closing of the cement works last year, have more to do with the rise, with the exception of the fact that the mines were opened we remember having an expert say that those coals ought to be sold at little over half the lowest price at which they have ever been held, and pay a fine dividend.

To-day I met a man who, for about a year and a half, has been looking after the machinery and assisting in opening a mine of hard coal in the mountains, Hsueh-shan, in Honan. He reports a shaft of several hundred feet, good coal, lack of funds, and difficulty of bringing the coal to this market chiefly because of the imposts by the report of this man. It is known, however, that there is fine coal in that section of country, and there is no sufficient reason why it should not be mined and brought to this market at very reasonable rates.

## To-day's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at Twelve o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1894.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. (836)

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from Saturday the 4th to the 18th day of August, (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. (837)

PUBLIC AUCTION  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & PIANO.  
The Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 4th August, 1894, Commencing at 2.30 P.M. at his SALE ROOM, DUNDAS STREET, (For Sundry Accounts) A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., Comprising:—

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, MARBLE-TOP and FANCY TABLES, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, EXTENSION DINING-TABLE, SIDEBOARDS, DINER WAGON, ELECTRO-PLATE GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, CUTLERY, TABLE LINEN, &c., &c.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, ONE CAMERA, ONE STANDARD LAMP, SINGLE and DOUBLE BEDSTEADS, &c., SINGLE and DOUBLE WARDROBES, FLAIN and GLASS DOORS, MARBLE-TOP WASH-STANDS & TOILET TABLES, BED-ROOM FURNITURE, VIENNA CHAIRS, BATH-ROOM REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues issued prior to Sale. On View from Friday, the 3rd August. TERMS of SALE:—Cash on delivery. GEO. F. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. (839)

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## Intimations.

### DAIRY PRODUCE!

### THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)  
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK,  
FRESH BUTTER,  
CREAM,  
CREAM CHEESE AND  
NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.  
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.  
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS:—  
J. KENNEDY,  
PROPRIETOR,  
GARDEN ROAD.  
(832)

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.

## To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE,  
No. 25.  
A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 1st August, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1894. (821)

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.  
THE BLACK PLAGUE.

THE HONGKONG MINSTREL TROUPE will give TWO FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH, and WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1894.

For the Benefit of the SOLDIERS AND POLICE who have been, and those who are still engaged upon work in connection with the PLAGUE.

These Performances are given under the Distinguished Patronage and Support of His Excellency the Governor, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General G. DIGBY BARKER, C.B., Commodore G. T. H. BOYES, R.N., Colonel G.



